

LABOR CLARION

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES VOTE SECESSION

By a margin so slight as to indicate something approaching revolt within, the National Federation of Federal Employees has voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor and the secession has become a fact by payment of final dues and surrender of charter.

The next step probably will be the formation of a new Federation of Federal Employees by the American Federation of Labor.

Meanwhile it has been pointed out by observers of the vote in Washington that it is questionable whether the secession vote was legal, in view of the provisions of the Federal Employees' constitution regarding affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Secession Loses in Washington

It is pointed out also that in Washington, where President Green of the A. F. of L. was able to see to it that the voters knew the facts, the membership voted over two to one for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It is pointed out also that final figures offered by the Federation of Federal Employees show some 25,000 members not voting, though in the announcement it was said that all qualified members had voted and the final check for dues was for a sum larger than indicated as required by the number of members voting.

President Luther Steward of the Federation of Federal Employees lost no time in severing the ties with the A. F. of L. He seemed in a hurry to get out, notifying Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. as soon as the vote was tabulated in his office at Federal Employees' headquarters.

Every Effort at Conciliation

President Green at once made public the final correspondence, in which it developed that he had made every possible effort at conciliation. He had made every effort to get a statement of the facts to the Federal Employees, showing conclusively the misconstruction of A. F. of L action upon which the Federal Employees voted. It was represented to Federal Employees by President Steward that the American Federation of Labor opposed classification legislation, whereas the truth was the A. F. of L. opposed a certain classification bill containing provisions affecting other organizations and not at all essential to Federal Employees. The A. F. of L. President Green made it clear, supported classification for federal employees in the Federation of Federal Employees.

At the same time it became known unofficially that had the Federal Employees remained in the A. F. of L. they would have been called upon at once to face the combined jurisdiction claims of at least a dozen organizations which would have charged invasion of jurisdiction by the Federal Employees. Invasion of the rights of other unions, it is pointed out, was precisely what was involved in the classification bill opposed by the Federation in its Vancouver convention and supported by the Federal Employees' national officers.

Particular Bill Opposed

In a formal statement President Green said in part:

"The officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees were officially advised that the action of the convention of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, which was held at Vancouver recently, was not against classification legislation applicable to federal employees, but was against a particular bill which sought to provide classification for skilled workers employed by the government service, who protested against being included in classification legislation.

"Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor offered this pledge to President Steward: That the executive officers and the executive-council of the American Federation of Labor would gladly and willingly support such classification legislation as he might draft applicable to the federal employees over whom his organization exercised jurisdiction by virtue of the charter issued by the American Federation of Labor. We further promised that the whole moral and political influence of the American Federation of Labor would be extended to President Steward and his associates when they introduced such a classification measure into Congress and in all efforts put forth to secure such classification bill enacted into law."

FIVE-DAY WEEK IN BUILDING

According to Albert E. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association, the five-day week for the building trades in the San Francisco bay region will go into effect on January 1. The new plan, which received the recommendation of the recent Impartial Wage Board, is said to have the indorsement of the General Contractors' Association, reputed to be "composed of all the large builders in the bay section and also a majority of the small contractors."

MILLIONS ARE SAVED FOR PATRONS

A report which is of the greatest interest to all citizens of San Francisco was submitted to the Board of Supervisors last week by John P. Hannan, superintendent of the bureau of accounts of the Board of Public Works. It deals with the operation of the Municipal Railway, and reveals some facts which should be given the widest publicity and will prove a revelation to many.

For instance, it shows that if San Francisco street car fares had been raised to the level of those in other cities car riders would have paid an additional \$70,000,000 for their transportation since 1916. Continuance of the 5-cent fare in San Francisco while rates in all cities except New York have risen to an average of 7.81 cents is ascribed entirely to the competition afforded by the municipally owned lines.

Net Profit of Two and a Half Millions

In estimating the result of a fare increase since 1916, when increases were started in other cities, Hannan discovered a continuous 6-cent fare would have increased the cost to car riders by \$35,400,000. The \$70,000,000 estimate is based upon an increase to 7 cents—a figure below the average of all American cities except New York since 1920, when average fares climbed to 7.10 cents. It is explained the 5-cent ride is maintained in New York through municipal subsidies.

Although the report shows an operating loss for



Sears, Roebuck and Company announced wage cuts of from \$1 to \$5 a week for 53 employees of the company's retail store in Denver, effective December 24, in a notice filed with the Colorado State Industrial Commission, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch.

On a percentage basis the lower paid workers get the largest slash and the higher paid ones the smallest. Two \$50 a week men are cut to \$45, a 10 per cent reduction, while one \$10 employee was cut to \$8, a 20 per cent slash.

On December 30, 1930, Sears, Roebuck and Company had 4,747,973 shares of stock outstanding. Since 1911 the company officials have given the stockholders over 150 per cent in stock dividends, and have been quite liberal in cash dividends. But the stockholders are howling for more, and the directors think the easiest way to transfer additional money to the stockholders is to take it out of the pay envelopes of their already underpaid employees.

The managing genius of Sears, Roebuck and Company is Julius Rosenwald, who is chairman of the board.

In addition to being a wage slasher, Mr. Rosenwald is noted as a philanthropist.

SOUTHERNERS WANT EXTRA SESSION

At a recent meeting where thirty-one of the forty-two southern California legislative representatives were present it was voted unanimously to request Governor Rolph to call an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon state unemployment relief.

the road of \$216,080.14 during the fiscal year 1930-31, after payment of all operating charges, bond interest and redemption and provision for depreciation, Hannan points out that the municipal utility has built up a net profit of \$2,442,591.86 since it was founded in 1912. This profit includes a deduction for the losses of the last year.

Shows Up Unfair Accounting System

With an original bond issue of \$5,481,000, the system today has a cash value in road and equipment of \$10,341,975.42, financed almost entirely from revenues.

False estimates of the financial status of the railway result from an unfair system of accounting required by the city charter, under which the line is required to set up as "comparison charges" the amounts which would have been paid in taxes and insurance premiums by a privately owned line, the report declares.

Hannan shows the amounts required to be set up in such a purported "profit and loss statement" for municipal franchise taxes not actually paid by the competing private line amounted to \$1,482,345.30 since 1912. This is more than two-thirds of the operating loss of \$2,119,865.78 shown under this accounting system.

The report points out that wages to workers on the municipal line are the highest paid in the country.

COMPANY UNION "APPROVES" CUTS

How anti-union employers use their company unions to approve wage cuts is well described by Frank B. Powers, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, in an article in the "Commercial Telegraphers' Journal" giving an account of the recent wage cuts imposed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, says a Chicago dispatch.

Western Union officials decided to slash wages 10 per cent for all land employees, excepting messenger boys who had already had their wages reduced. The cut was to remain in effect until the board of directors decided that conditions warrant restoration of earnings either wholly or in part.

Having reached this decision, the officials called in a committee of its Association of Western Union Employees, told the committee what the company officials had decided, and suggested that the company union make a statement approving the wage cut. The company union obeyed orders and issued a statement in which it was said that prior to reaching its approval there had been a "lengthy discussion" of business conditions affecting adversely the company's business.

"When it is recalled," declared President Powers, "that the Association of Western Union Employees was set up in 1919 by the Western Union with hand-picked officers, with a constitution prepared in the legal department of the Western Union, it takes no great stretch of the imagination to picture the 'lengthy discussion' of affairs in general and the decision to put telegraph employees on a starvation standard of living.

"The diabolical thing is that the employees, if they wish to remain as employees, feel that they must tolerate the existence of this company union and even contribute of their limited income to its upkeep. The Western Union could well afford to pay all expenses."

"So far as the public is concerned this is the only cut which has taken place," Mr. Powers went on. "As a matter of fact the 'sliding scale' has been in operation for years, and particularly since the panic of the fall of 1929. Even before the general slash was announced, wages had been reduced to as low as \$85 a month for simplex operators and \$125 for Morse operators. A general cut was made in April of this year, affecting all classes. The new rates bring telegraph wages down to pre-war levels."

Mr. Powers points out that the officials of the Postal Telegraph Company slashed wages at the same time as the Western Union, so that now Postal rates are as low as \$45 to \$55 per month for simplex operators. Even the Postal's messenger boys were cut from \$2 and \$1.75 a day to \$1.75 and \$1.50 a day and the guarantee of a minimum day's earnings of 85 cents was withdrawn.

PAINTERS AND FIVE-DAY WEEK

Los Angeles County Painters' District Council No. 36, comprising more than twenty locals, is working to obtain the five-day week and six-hour day. A letter explaining the aim of the council has been received by the Central Labor Council, and Secretary Buzzell instructed to assure No. 36 that all possible aid and co-operation will be given by the Los Angeles labor movement. The Building Trades Council has also replied in the same way. It is expected that later committees or officials representing those bodies will confer upon a program. A communication has also been forwarded to the City Council and Board of Supervisors, urging those bodies to give consideration to the plan of reducing the working hours and days so that more employment will result.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS REBEL

Colleges and universities that fail to respect the right of free speech will be boycotted by the American Association of University Professors.

Meeting in Chicago, the professors adopted a resolution declaring that colleges and universities found guilty by the association of violating its standard of academic freedom and security of tenure would be placed on a non-recommended list and association members advised against taking positions on their staffs.

Boycotted institutions would remain on the non-recommended list until they again reached the standards of the association, the resolution provides.

The report from the association's academic freedom and tenure committees showed in the last ten months sixty-eight complaints by college faculty members were lodged against their respective institutions.

The association, it was said, accepts for investigation only cases in which it believes serious and real injustice was done.

DISSATISFACTION AS TO CAMPS

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Tuolumne County Chamber of Commerce at Sonora this week criticized the location of the state labor camp at South Fork, near Mather. It is so far above the snow line, the resolution declared, that the men are unable to work, and spend the time loafing and playing cards.

The camp is one of several established by the state to care for unemployed men. The plan was to give them board and room in exchange for five hours of work a day building fire trails. State Senator Dan Williams of Jacksonville declared that there is sixteen inches of snow at South Fork, that the men are not clothed to work under such conditions, and that it would be inhuman to ask them to do so.

It was decided to appeal to Governor Rolph to establish camps at a lower altitude, where the men can be placed at work.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE ELECTRIFIED

The Pennsylvania Railroad expects to complete electrification of its main lines for passenger service between New York and Philadelphia some time next summer, it is announced by General W. W. Atterbury, president of the railroad. According to present plans electric operation of all passenger trains between the two cities, both local and limited through trains, will be inaugurated as soon as the electrification work is completed.

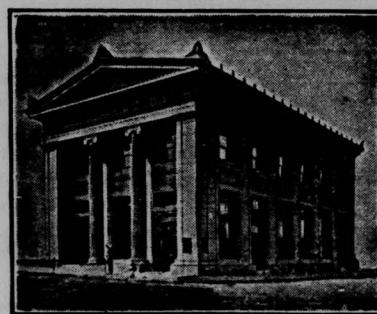
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THAT "HUNGER" MARCH

"Hunger" marchers, more than a thousand strong, booed to their hearts' content as they paraded past the American Federation of Labor building in Washington last week. They were protected in their demonstration by one of the largest police escorts ever seen in the capital.

Inside of the big building, in the great council chamber where executive council meetings are held and where American labor made its great war decision, President William Green told a selected committee a story that wiped the grins from their faces and sent them from the room before he had finished.

President Green told them they were the dupes of the soviet regime, that the purpose of their leaders was revolutionary, that they were tools and pawns and that the purpose of their leaders was not to get relief, but to foment revolution.

Dominated by Moscow

"The American Federation of Labor," said President Green, "is representative of the millions of working men and women in the United States and we are endeavoring through the American Federation of Labor to advance their best interests. We are always willing to listen to bona fide complaints and petitions, but we are unwilling to give consideration to the complaints of any group dominated by Moscow or the communists.

"They are not genuine. There are many sincere and honest people concerned, but the leaders are not interested in the welfare of the working people. They don't want relief. They don't want unemployment insurance, even though it might help. Their real purpose is the overthrow of this government and you are only their dupes. Foster and Benjamin want the overthrow of our government and you are their tools. Well, the American Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with any such movement. They are insincere and they are cowards."

Claimed to Represent Unions

At this point the delegation leader said, "Come on out of here"—and out they went.

The paraders, their cars parked elsewhere, marched to Federation headquarters from the White House, the first stop having been at the capitol grounds.

As the line reached the Federation building the paraders were met by Edward F. McGrady, designated by President Green to receive them at the entrance. They were informed that a committee of six might enter. The committee was escorted to the seventh floor by McGrady.

President Green asked the committee members what unions they represented. They responded: John Hecker, Painters 275, Chicago; Max Rosen, Painters 2717, New York; Jake Rubicki, Die Makers, Chicago; Morris Nelson, Painters 194, Chicago; Nathan Greenfield, Cloakmakers, New York; John Hubert, Painters 195, New York.

They were asked, "Did your unions elect you and authorize you to present these resolutions?" They asserted they were elected, but the resolutions were adopted in Washington. "My local is 90 per cent out of work," said Hecker, who acted as spokesman, and who appeared truculent throughout, as though enjoying his opportunity to scold and defy.

Woll an Enemy of Soviet

Police precautions were elaborate. Three patrol wagons were parked near the building. Motorcycles and scout cars hovered about and the line of march was protected by a policeman at about every fourth tier of marchers.

The resolutions presented by Hecker demanded unemployment insurance, denounced the Federation and took a pot shot at Matthew Woll. President Green asked them what that had to do with unemployment insurance, whereupon Hecker declared Woll was an enemy of "the workers' government, soviet Russia."

In Washington the demonstrators were housed and fed. William Z. Foster visited them the night before their demonstration, but he was not in the line of march to the capitol, White House and American Federation of Labor.

En route the marchers "booed" lustily, sang more or less and took in the sights.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Decreases in factory employment and payrolls in California for October, 1931, as compared with October, 1930, are reported by the State Department of Industrial Relations. The 1187 manufacturing establishments considered had 146,529 employees in October, 1931, as against 188,619 in October, 1930, a decrease of 42,090, or 22 per cent. The weekly payrolls were \$3,814,123 in October, 1931, and \$5,482,307 in October, 1930, a decrease of \$1,668,184, or 30 per cent. The groups of industries showing the largest percentages of decrease in employment this October as compared with October of last year are: Foods, beverages and tobacco, 27 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 26 per cent; chemicals, oils and paints, 25 per cent; wood manufacturing, 25 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 20 per cent.

RAIL WAGE CONFERENCES

Preliminary conferences between officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and representatives of the 10,000 shopmen which it employs came to an impasse Tuesday on the question of revision of wages.

The company has proposed a flat cut of 10 per cent, effective January 1, 1932. This the Shopcrafts' Union agreed to accept, subject, however, to the following conditions:

1. A guarantee of at least four days' work per week.
2. A guarantee that the cut would not be increased, even though Eastern railroads, now in conference on the wage question, should make a cut of more than 10 per cent.
3. A guarantee of restoration of the scale to the percentage of cut made by Eastern roads, should such cut be less than 10 per cent, with retroactive reimbursement of the shop workers.

To these conditions the Southern Pacific, represented in the conference by George McCormick, superintendent of motive power, declined to agree.

H. C. Kinney of Sacramento, chairman of the shopmen's delegation, said, after the meeting:

"We are too far apart profitably to continue negotiations just now. They will be resumed later."

No statement was made by the Southern Pacific.

Further Conferences in New York

The question of whether Western railroad presidents would accept the invitation of union rail labor to a conference on "unemployment and wages" remained unanswered as the Western executives, after an all-day meeting in Chicago, "adjourned" Tuesday last.

They authorized a statement to the effect that they thought desirable a joint meeting of Eastern, Southern and Western lines "in the interests of reaching an agreement as promptly as possible with employees in the matter of wage adjustment."

W. B. Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, predicted a 15 per cent wage cut recommendation would grow out of the meeting. He said that no committee was authorized by the Western group to "negotiate to a conclusion" on questions of wage adjustment and employment as was done by Eastern presidents Monday.

Instead, all roads represented agreed to send either their chief executive or representative to New York on Friday.

We primarily think of a slave as one who is owned by another. . . . That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires.—Herbert Spencer.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1931

WAGE LOGIC FROM UNUSUAL SOURCE

If financiers, industrialists and others who are demanding that the depression be "liquidated" at the expense of workers' pay envelopes had the vision of President Roy LeCraw of the Chamber of Commerce at Atlanta, Ga., "hard times" would soon be only an unpleasant memory, says an editorial in "Labor," which continues:

"Recently Mr. LeCraw was requested by the Georgia branch of the Associated General Contractors of America to call a meeting of bankers, realtors, merchants and other business men for the purpose of establishing a minimum wage for the various crafts in Atlanta. Of course what the contractors had in mind was a concerted movement to slash wages in the building industry. Mr. LeCraw had no difficulty in seeing through the scheme.

"Had he any doubt about the open shoppers' object it would have been removed by a statement given out by the contractors a few weeks earlier in which they held that 'contractors competing for government work had a perfect right to get their labor where it could be bought the cheapest,' and denounced Congress for enacting a law intended to protect wages and working conditions.

"In a remarkable letter to the contractors—remarkable because of the source from which it emanated—Mr. LeCraw declared he 'would have no part' in a program to reduce wages. Incidentally he administered a stinging rebuke to those who conceived the scheme.

"The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. LeCraw, "is definitely in favor of 'fair and reasonable wages' through our 'declaration of intentions,' which we have sponsored and circulated. This declaration has been signed by 300 business concerns of our city, who have pledged themselves to strive to maintain a fair wage scale and to make no further reductions in the number of employees. I understand the government accepts this scale as the 'prevailing wage scale.'

"It seems there are three general groups of building contractors in Atlanta. First, a group who pay the union wage scale. Second, your group, a number of whom I am informed submitted five or six different wage scales in bidding recently on an Atlanta contract. Third, a group of so-called 'curb-stone' contractors who submit bids based on practically starvation wages. I am further informed that the second group referred to above have not themselves been entirely free from this practice.

"It looks to the unprejudiced observer as if you folks need a house cleaning. You need to replace cut-throat competition with 'give and take' cooperation. I have learned personally during the past few years that I cannot climb to success over the prostrate forms of my competitors, but I must

carry them up with me in a determined effort to raise the general level.

"When and if the building trades and contractors of Atlanta get together among themselves and by a three-quarters majority vote decide to co-operate for the mutual benefit of your industry, then the Chamber of Commerce can certainly aid you in getting rid of the one-quarter minority who still insist on wage profiteering and shyster methods.

"Until this time comes I am convinced that the efforts of this or any other outside body would be absolutely futile, and I can only suggest to you to tackle the problem yourselves with clean hands and open minds."

"Labor" doffs its hat to Mr. LeCraw. It is to be regretted that there are not more of his kind occupying positions of influence and authority in business men's organizations throughout the country. The workingman and his family are the first victims of wage cuts, but the business man is a close second.

"It is a truism known to all intelligent observers that business ebbs and flows as the purchasing power of the masses increases or decreases. Therefore the business man is vitally affected by any reduction in the income of the workingman. Unfortunately the average business man doesn't 'see' it and cuts his own throat because of his ignorance of economics."

PROGRAMS OF TWO LEADERS

Two members of the United States Senate who will occupy the spotlight during the present Congress and probably in the presidential campaign of next year are Hiram Johnson, senator from California, and Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., senator from Wisconsin. It is therefore of great interest to learn what these men stand for and what they propose in the way of remedial legislation in the effort to overcome adverse industrial conditions. Senator Johnson is quoted in a recent newspaper article as saying:

"The first and most important thing to be done by the Congress is thorough consideration, and then attempted alleviation of the economic ills of the American people. This should be undertaken to the exclusion of moratoriums, foreign associations, or any other matter concerning Europe. Our endeavor should be primarily American and not European.

"In dealing with present conditions in this country, we should devote ourselves to:

"(1) Unemployment, (2) business relief, (3) remedying our banking and credit systems, (4) farm relief.

"We must then, of course, do what is essential in the matter of taxation to meet the deficit, in part caused by our government's frenzied endeavors to relieve Europe.

"Here is a program requiring the best and highest that there is in the Congress. It can measurably be met if our energies are devoted as they should be first wholly to America and Americans."

* * *

Senator LaFollette is quoted as expressing himself as follows:

"The greatest economic crisis in our history is a grave national emergency which makes it imperative that we should fight the depression on all fronts. The tragic failure of President Hoover to afford constructive leadership in this situation makes it necessary for Congress to formulate a sound program in an effort to stem the tide of uncontrolled deflation.

"Among some of the measures which I believe should be enacted are the following:

"(1) Federal assistance to states, counties and cities in meeting the problem of unemployment relief. Unless the federal government acts the entire social advance of the last half century will be wiped out.

"(2) A tremendous public works program to

stimulate a rise in commodity prices and to provide work for the jobless.

"(3) Legislation through tax exemptions to stimulate the creation of a sound unemployment reserve system in industry.

"(4) Repassage of the Wagner bill to establish effective public employment exchanges.

"(5) A national economic council to undertake long time economic planning to the end that the sharp and vicious swings in the business cycle may be checked and mitigated.

"(6) Genuine relief for agriculture, without which we cannot hope to re-establish prosperity on a sound and enduring basis.

"(7) Drastic increase of higher income and inheritance taxes to meet the mounting cost of added responsibilities of the government.

"(8) Action to force the abandonment by our government of secret diplomacy."

SECESSION IS NOT THE REMEDY

The National Federation of Federal Employees, in withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor, has taken a step which is believed to be inimical to the interests of its members. It is claimed that no principle was involved in the controversy that brought about the secession—merely "a shaky question of tactics." "Few organizations have been better served by the American Federation of Labor than this organization," it is claimed, and no doubt few unions were less able to serve the general labor movement than the Federal Employees, with the many inhibitions with which it is surrounded.

The American Federation of Labor in this case has acted with dignity and restraint. Of course a great portion of the Federal Employees' organization will want to remain within the A. F. of L. The door is open. It is clear that any local union can at once secure a direct charter of affiliation. The nearly 12,000 who voted to stay in have an open road before them.

It is not to be expected that the American Federation of Labor will lose any time in putting a bona fide international union in this great and important field.

Secession was inexcusable. It works a grave injustice to those who have been summarily dissociated from the great parent body. It serves no purpose except the purposes of those who rejoice in every division within labor's ranks.

The action of the Joint Committee on Printing of the United States Congress in decreeing that wage reductions shall subject contracts to revocation will make the old die-hards gasp. But it is a perfectly logical and just decision. When contracts are entered into upon the basis of existing wage rates it is nothing less than robbery to reduce wages during the life of such contracts.

The average size of the family in the United States decreased from nearly five in 1890 to a trifle over four in 1930, according to a statement by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The exact figures are 4.9 persons per family in 1890 and 4.1 in 1930.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles is going to keep after the city council to see if it isn't possible to have the curfew whistle shut off or toned down, even if the ordinance is not repealed.

Communists and others can "talk their heads off" without interference from police under regulations issued by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit, lifting the ban on street talks.

"In the White House we have a man more interested in the pocketbooks of the rich than in the bellies of the poor," says Congressman Hudleston of Alabama.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

"I know of men who managed to be appointed deputy sheriffs for no other reason than to evade income tax," says a correspondent in a local newspaper. Probably when sifted down it would result in changing the "I know" to "I have heard," but the statement demands some kind of explanation.

The transformation which has taken place in the British Empire's constitutional development by the enactment of the "Statute of Westminster" is not understood, thinks the London "Spectator," which goes on to explain: "All that the Imperial Conference of 1926 did was to express in words what already was a fait accompli, namely, that the British Dominions become sister states equal in status to the mother country, and bound together by a common allegiance to the crown. The Statute of Westminster merely restates this in legal terms, and sets forth that the Parliament of Westminster ceases to be the Imperial Parliament. The old British Empire passed away with the war, and its place has been taken by the British Commonwealth."

"Even for those who have jobs," declares the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York, "widespread wage cuts and the prevalence of part-time work have more than eaten up the gain from cheaper prices during recent months. With living costs down only 10 per cent, even fully employed workers are suffering a reduction in living standards."

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Rockefeller owned, which has cut wages twice in recent months, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on preferred stock.

The International Labor News Service calls attention to the fact that labor, except for unemployment, is not mentioned in President Hoover's message to Congress. There is no reference to establishment of rights now denied, no reference to any labor objective, and yet there are points of agreement with labor, as in the definite opposition to the dole.

The moving picture industry is in the throes of a campaign to reduce the salaries of "all employees in the studios except officials and those under contract." It is interesting to note that Loew's, Inc., one of the parties to the wage-cutting, paid its president, Nicholas Schenck, a total of \$304,000 in 1930; its treasurer, David Bernstein, a total of \$270,642 a year, and that an extra dividend of \$1 a share and the regular dividend of 75 cents netted stockholders the tidy sum of \$2,473,752. It seems as though under the circumstances "cutting" should commence at the top.

The failure of the League of Nations to immediately stop hostilities between Japan and China in Manchuria is being cited by opponents of that body as justification for America's reluctance to affiliate with it. But it looks as though the fighting has been halted, and it may be the difficulty may be adjusted without further bloodshed. At least we have an agency whose business it is to endeavor to accomplish peace; and it should be encouraged. It may not be possible to stop war entirely, but that is no reason why efforts for universal peace should be abandoned. We have laws against murder which do not stop that crime; but there is no agitation for repeal of the laws.

A deficit in the national revenues of nearly two billion dollars for the fiscal period can be partially traced to the solicitude of the administration and Congress for the very wealthy income taxpayers. Had not the surtaxes been reduced at a time when

surplus was being accumulated there would now be funds wherewith to meet at least a large portion of that deficit. And there is little doubt that the accumulation of immense wealth in the hands of the few was largely responsible for the depression, as pointed out by Governor Pinchot.

"Railroad labor will accept no voluntary reduction in wages!" says the "Railway Clerk," official journal of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, which continues: "To accept a wage reduction now would mean a further reduction in purchasing power and worsening of the business depression. The country is suffering from a depression caused by the fact that the masses of the people are not receiving income enough to enable them to consume the goods which they themselves produce. To attempt to remedy this situation by further reductions in wages is like putting out the fire by throwing gasoline on it."

In his annual report to President Hoover, Secretary of War Hurley pointed to the "prolonged and disastrous economic and political disturbances throughout the world" and rejoiced that no hint of threatened violence had indicated necessity to employ the army in the United States. Is that to be taken as an indication that the populace is submissive or that the wants of the unemployed have been taken care of to such an extent that there is no dissatisfaction?

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

"Even the simplest undertaking requires advance planning. To act and work intelligently we must know what we want to do, how to do it, and have ready the necessary materials and mechanisms. When we know the facts and have the facts under control we can plan exactly and further in advance of action. Just as successful living for the individual must be planned with the needs of future years in advance, so the successful operation of an industrial undertaking must be guided by advance planning that looks a number of years ahead."

This was the gist of a statement made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing December 3 before the Manufacturers' Committee of the United States Senate on a bill proposing creation of a Federal Economic Council.

CUTTING TEACHERS' PAY REBUKED

"If our classrooms are in the hands of incompetents, then we are committing intellectual suicide," declares J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association, in a foreword to a report on teachers' salaries made public by the association.

Crabtree denounces efforts to cut teachers' pay, saying that teaching is an underpaid profession, and adding:

"Recently a few thoughtless persons and some organized groups have thought it possible to relieve the economic depression by reducing the salaries of teachers. Economic stability and the return of prosperity will never be secured by widespread reduction in buying power through arbitrary wage cuts."

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CHERRY TREE

As a propaganda stunt the red ride to Washington is the best thing the communists have thus far staged. They succeeded in getting the parade called a hunger march, which it was not. They succeeded in throwing the bluff from start to finish. And they generally got non-communists and even municipalities to house and feed them on the way.

William Z. Foster in New York and Stalin in Moscow can get a good laugh out of the red ride to Washington. And so can we, for it has come and gone and what of it?

The country everywhere seemed to "lay itself out" to be nice to the reds, treating them sometimes like waifs out in a storm, sometimes like some queer sect, but never like revolutionists.

It bears repeating that the communists who ran this big show are definitely hostile to American government and American institutions. They would destroy American government and institutions tomorrow, if they could.

Better yet, they would like to do it tonight. They have no compunction about methods. The methods suit the situation, always.

Not in Moscow could anti-communists hold such a demonstration and look for anything but death in reprisal. Nor in any Russian city.

There is something elastic about democracy—something that even communists must appreciate, or would if they were capable of it.

Democracy is not perfect today and perhaps never will be. But it responds to the will of the people whenever the people determine to express their will. If this does not seem to happen as often as it should, who can the people blame?

There are some things that people learn slowly, as a mass. Government is one of them.

Considered in perspective—in relation to all history—democracy has come through nobly.

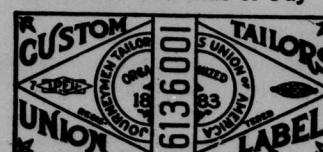
Certainly the red ride to Washington has taught us nothing, except that fanatical devotees of what they deem a cause will do a lot for that cause. And we knew that long ago. Men and women have done much more for better causes and possibly for worse ones. Not every person is able to see through far enough to know whether today's cause is any good. A great many already have been disillusioned about communism.

The red ride has come and gone and whatever else may be said, it did give a lot of people a chance to see Washington and the capitol.

In history Coxey's famous march probably will hold its place securely. The red ride was an interlude in the growth of a nation. At that and as such it passes into the past.

There remain those who will be fooled by communism and those who will still play the three-shell game.

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CHAIN STORE METHODS

C. C. Coulter, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, publishes a scathing indictment of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's hostile attitude toward union clerks in the current issue of the "Retail Clerks' International Advocate."

"The Atlantic and Pacific Company has maintained its resistance against the organization of its employees," Mr. Coulter says. "There are a number of their salespeople who are members of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, but these are to be found in well organized communities where a store cannot successfully operate with a non-union sales force, where the power of organized labor is sufficiently strong to make itself felt and its voice heard."

Intimidation Used

"It is a difficult matter, however, to establish contact with 80,000 men who are kept isolated from each other, with no spokesman, and who are prevented by intimidation and threat of loss of employment from joining an organization with representatives of their own selection to present their grievances and negotiate satisfactory terms for employment."

"An organizer or a representative of the R. C. I. P. A. has only to start canvassing among A. and P. Clerks and he instantly becomes an object of suspicion, finding himself followed and observed by supervisors who immediately report to their superiors, when it invariably follows that several clerks are summarily discharged. Strange to say, those dismissed are always those who have been brave enough to indicate an interest in a movement to organize."

Union Clerks Banned

"The A. and P. company and similar concerns," Mr. Coulter points out, "realize that their power lies in the complete subjection of their employees, which is the reason for the edict banning membership in the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association for their clerks. Loss of employment, particularly under present conditions in the business world, is a penalty that assumes rather serious proportions to a man who feels that he must hold on to anything that will bring daily bread for himself and those dependent upon him, even though the butter must be spread thin and the jam is entirely lacking."

"Chain stores are to be accepted as a factor in the present day and age," Mr. Coulter concludes, "but new policies are needed. Hours and wages are burning questions in which these 80,000 men are directly concerned and should have some voice. It should be the serious purpose of all union men and women to do their utmost to aid this vast army of wage earners to find expression in a well-ordered group under intelligent leadership. We believe this is an obligation that should rest heavily at the present time upon the American labor movement."

Managers Frequently Removed

One study of the economic and social significance of the growth of the chain stores made by representatives from the Boston University School of Theology reveals that in chain groceries the men clerks average a wage of \$12 to \$17 or \$20 a week, with an average of sixty-four hours' work each week, it being a rule that all must be in shape at night for the next day's business.

Grocery chain managers (head clerks) usually receive an added commission of 1 per cent on gross sales, but are held responsible for the accounting of every bit of merchandise and must make good all shortages or losses.

In a survey made in ten cities it was found that only eleven out of thirty-four managers had held their positions more than four years, while in fourteen cases it had been less than two years.

The chain store manager is transient; it is the purpose of the company to keep him so. He cannot be classed as a merchant; he is instructed what to do and how to do it. He takes orders and carries them out. He may be transferred to another unit, or he may find himself without a job. He never knows from one day to the next which it is to be.

Neither is it the policy of the chains to select their manager from his home town, and if purchasing a home he does so at the risk of being unable to complete his payments or selling at a sacrifice.

PRESIDENT FLORE'S VISIT

Edward Flore, general president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, makes an interesting report of his trip to and from the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Vancouver in the December number of "The Catering Industry Employee." His observations of California cities include the following:

"Vice-President Ernst and State President B. F. (Joe) Dodge headed the following reception committee which met me on arrival in San Francisco: Sisters Bryant, Walcott, Hynes, Fleming, Andrews and Molleda, and Brothers Armstrong, Welch, Eastman, Cooper and Riley, Mrs. and Donald Regan, and was later joined by Mr. and Mrs. Al Condrotte. I remained in San Francisco several days attending conferences and meetings, and found it necessary to return there from Los Angeles in order to continue some work that was left unfinished. Along with Secretary Hesketh I addressed a mass meeting. I want to take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation to Brother B. F. Dodge, president of the state organization, for the helpful co-operation given me in our negotiations with the hotels, the adjustment of which was later concluded under the able leadership of Brothers Dodge and O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. Had the pleasure of meeting our old friend Dan Regan and was pleased to find his health much improved. To Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dodge I want to say thank you for the splendid hospitality extended. I also desire to express to Brother St. Peter a speedy return to full health and strength. San Francisco is in the throes of a general campaign for wage reductions and through the skillful handling of those problems our local unions have been able to carry on without the loss of contact or employment.

"The city of Oakland does not offer the problems of our local union that is the lot of the city across the bay. Still they are not without their worries, and it is due to the leadership of Brother Spooner and his co-officers in Local 31 that that local union has been able to keep itself in the front ranks and meet its problems successfully.

"Los Angeles is the home of many but a paradise for a few. Was met on arrival by Brothers Johnston, Drake, Van Hook, Martin, Barrett, Nixon, Beck, Dixon, Kelly and Mace, and Sisters Hensley, Potter, Osborn, Boyd and Tumber. Working conditions in Los Angeles are about the worst that exist along the entire coast and, frankly speaking, labor conditions in the catering trades are in a deplorable state. People flocking to that city looking for sunshine and fortune usually find that the elements of the sun and the hopes for riches do not satisfy the need of the body. Result, they become a drug on the labor market. This condition radiates itself all through the southern part of California with few exceptions, and the problems of organization are made most difficult. While in Los Angeles, along with Secretary Hesketh, I attended a Southern California conference, and following the conference a dinner was served at one of the show places of Los Angeles. Addressed a mass meeting. Back to San Francisco and then on my way."

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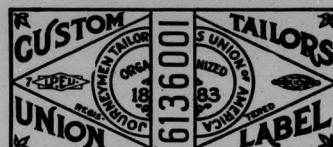
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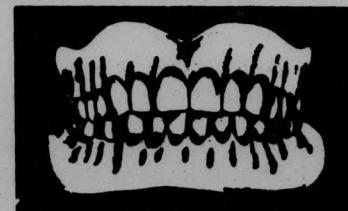
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FORBIDS WAGE CUTTING

The Joint Committee on Printing of the Senate and House, of which Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire is chairman, last week decided that wage-cutting employers should not be permitted to supply paper to Uncle Sam's great printing establishment, probably the biggest in the world.

Public Printer George H. Carter brought the issue before the committee while it was considering specifications for paper contracts. Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, lone Farmer-Labor member of the Senate, put the issue in concrete form by moving that the following language be inserted in paper contracts:

Shipstead Wins Point

"The Joint Committee on Printing reserves the right to revoke the contract for any paper made by workmen the wages of whom are reduced during the term of the contract."

The matter was thoroughly discussed, but the committee decided to stand by Shipstead and the public printer.

The provision only affects paper contracts now being made, and involving the expenditure of \$2,300,000. It is expected, however, that the committee will apply the same rule to all future contracts. If this is done it is likely to have an important effect, for the Government Printing Office purchases between twelve and fifteen million dollars' worth of paper alone, besides an immense amount of other supplies.

Action Without Precedent

While the action of the joint committee is without precedent, so far as the United States government is concerned, it is in line with legislation designed to protect wages and working conditions enacted by many other countries.

The United States government enforces an eight-hour day on government contracts. It has been repeatedly suggested that it should go a step further and insist that those who profit from fat government contracts should pay wages which would enable their employees to live according to American standards.

To the Joint Committee on Printing belongs the credit for making the first step in the direction of this important reform.

Senator Shipstead is chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing. The House has a similar committee. When the two committees come together they constitute the Joint Committee, with Moses of New Hampshire as chairman.

RED ORGANIZATIONS UNLAWFUL

The Workers' Unity League and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada—Communist associations—have been declared "unlawful organizations" by Judge Ousley at Estevan, Sask., Canada, in an appeal entered by a Communist leader from a decision of a local magistrate on October 21.

Serious disorders followed a strike of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada in Estevan a short time ago, and a number of strikers were killed when they clashed with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The "red" union has been very active in the coal fields of Alberta and British Columbia for some years and succeeded in destroying a number of local branches of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Workers' Unity League is the medium utilized in Canada by Communists to disrupt other bona fide trade unions.

TO SPEND FOUR MILLIONS

A decision of the Reading Company's directorate to spend more than \$4,000,000 on construction and new equipment, insuring work for several thousand men this winter, was announced recently by Agnew T. Dice, president of the railroad.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR MINERS

Municipal, state and federal appropriations for unemployment relief are necessary to prevent suffering among unemployed miners, declared the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America in an official statement on the general relief program issued from Indianapolis headquarters.

"In view of the vast number affected by unemployment," the statement said, "it is impossible for the international organization to afford any semblance of substantial relief to the sections affected. The appropriation of the entire treasury of the international union, distributed among the various districts, would mean very little and possibly prevent more substantial relief work being done by other agencies. The task is too great for the resources of the miners' organization, or any similar organization."

CONVICTED OF MURDER

W. B. Jones, on trial at Mount Sterling, Ky., for the murder of Jim Daniels, was found guilty on December 10. Appeal of the case will be made by Captain Ben B. Golden, former United States Senator John M. Robison and W. Bridges White of the United Mine Workers. The shooting grew out of the coal mine strike. The jury, which recommended a sentence of life imprisonment, was composed almost entirely of farmers and merchants, not one wage earner being included.

William Hightower, president of the Evans local of the United Mine Workers, will be called for trial December 28. The docket of the Montgomery Circuit Court includes nine miners charged with first degree murder of Deputy Sheriff James Daniels on May 5 last.

The General Defense Committee, which is conducting the defense, claims the cases are "frame-ups" against organized labor.

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

Circular letters are being sent out by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Sol Bloom, associate director of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, urging co-operation with that organization by central bodies and individual unions. In accordance with the action of the Vancouver convention as interpreted by President Green, "the American Federation of Labor urges every state Federation of Labor, every city central labor union, every local union to appoint committees to consider ways and means for proper participation in this celebration either as individual groups or in co-operation with other individual and community groups."

THE MOONEY CASE

A resolution to boycott California products "until the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney is granted" recently was wired to Governor Rolph from a mass meeting at Providence, R. I.

Governor Floyd B. Olsen of Minnesota and Mayor William A. Anderson of Minneapolis have written letters to the California governor urging freedom for Mooney. A telegram from the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity, representing 15,000 trade unionists, has been sent to Governor Rolph demanding Mooney's unconditional pardon.

LEGION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION

The 1932 convention of the California Department of the American Legion will be held in Oakland August 15, 16 and 17, according to an announcement made by Van Hogan, state commander, following a meeting of the organization's executive committee in Los Angeles Sunday. The headquarters of the Legion will be in the Hotel Oakland and of the American Legion Auxiliary, which will meet at the same time, in the Hotel Leamington.

REMEMBER THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Shrine East-West football game, Kesar Stadium, New Year's Day—a legal holiday. Tickets, \$5, \$3 and \$1. Ticket headquarters, Manx Hotel, D'Avenport 1200.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The regular December meeting will be held on Sunday and every member should be present. Matters of great importance will be considered, among which will be the result of the investigation of overtime conditions, report of the Executive and Scale Committees upon shorter work week, and a supplemental report relating to the matter discussed at the special meeting on the 13th.

Word has been received that Thomas Hartman passed away at the Union Printers' Home on December 10. "Uncle Tommy" had been a resident of the Union Printers' Home for more than a quarter of a century and was one of the beloved characters at the home. The deceased was 84 years of age and was known by all of the older members. Funeral services were held at Colorado Springs and burial was at the Printers' Home plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

Two cards received by the Secretary-Treasurer: "November 17. Change address my Clarion and Journal from — Mission street, San Francisco, to — Central avenue, Alameda. I am a commuter now. Hurray! E. L." . . . "December 10. Mike: Please change address of Journal from — Central avenue, Alameda, BACK to — Mission street, San Francisco. E. L. P. S. T' h-l with commuting." . . . Alameda's loss is San Francisco's gain.

Seattle "Times" last week locked out the members of Seattle Mailers' Union. The lockout was the result of Mailers' Union refusing to accept an arbitrary reduction.

The writer is pleased to report that last week there was donated to the unemployment fund the sum of \$25 by a member of the union. The donor desires that his identity be not revealed, and the writer can only say that he is one who has been a member for forty years and who is highly esteemed by all, and who has for the past several years contributed much time to the work of the union.

"Tis the week before Christmas, so let's all be charitable and let the poor proofreader off with an admonition not to again err. All of which leads to the admission that in the December "Bulletin" occurred an error under the heading "Summary of Expenditures." The figures following "Relief—unemployment" should read \$3,474.00 instead of \$34.74. The special relief is correct, as is the total relief of \$3,509.40. Aside from the above and several other errors, a good job of proofreading was done. Or it may be possible that the proofreading was done by Dr. Nash's proofreading machine.

The writer wishes one and all a Merry Christmas.

Speaking of the recent consolidation of the Los Angeles "Express" with the "Herald" of that city the Los Angeles "Citizen," organized labor's official journal in the southern metropolis, says: "This writer wonders if Mr. Block and Mr. Hearst realize just what a tragedy they have brought into the lives of many faithful employees. And at the same time this writer wonders if this wouldn't be a good time for Mr. Hearst to put into effect as far as the printing trades are concerned at least his theories of the six-hour work day. His 'Herald' and 'Examiner' are large propositions and by cutting the working time and allowing the wages to remain the same a fair trial would be given to his ideas so widely heralded. Also places would be made to absorb practically all those that have been put on the street without an opportunity to earn anything. It would be a wonderful chance for him and also be the means of turning a sad Christmas into one of considerable joy. Wonder if William Randolph Hearst will rise to the occasion? He has the great opportunity."

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Must be some sort of epidemic in the air, and some of our boys are the victims, according to items in the paper.

Among the marriage notices is this one: Edwin E. Weal and Miss Oliver Ellis. The bridegroom is one of our night side gang, and we wish him and his bride long life and prosperity.

Another item conveys the news that W. Salomon, our pace setter on the makeup, is expecting to don "the ball and chain" in the near future and our wishes are also extended. He certainly picked a "jewel" of a bride, as her name is Miss Pearl.

We are glad to announce that Marshall Maslin's daughter, Anne, 9, who was seriously injured in the explosion in Berkeley, is on the road to recovery and will be able to leave the hospital next week. Maslin is the chap who writes "All of Us."

Charlie Grassie, one of our operators, broke a rib lately, but is back on the job again. Charlie failed to tell us how it happened, but rumor says he got tangled up with the stairs.

Business is picking up with the approach of Christmas, the paper of last Friday being the largest yet issued by the "Call." One situation was restored on the night side, on account of the advertising spurt.

Just as the gang was getting keyed up to high speed the order came to cut out the dashes. However, this applied to the dashes in the heads and not to the speed.

There was much grief the other day when the boys who depend on passes to the fights had to stay home. Reason: Pat Frayne, sporting editor, had the passes in his pocket and forgot to leave them in the office.

The Olympic games spirit is taking hold of the boys, and they are getting in some practice. One of the operators is thinking of taking up the weight throwing event. He heaved a magazine with such success the other day it finally ended up in the Mergenthaler repair shop on Sacramento street. Some throw, we calls it.

Since the change in the style of the heads makes much more work on the Ludlow, Frank Bauman has charge of a school of instruction in that department.

We had picked a football team from the boys in the composing room as our All-American team. Several of the candidates were honored by our selection, but said they could not play. Their excuse was that they were of the Jewish faith and therefore could not take part, as it would necessitate their handling the ball, which is made of pigskin.

See where a negro parson, after asking for a collection, and not receiving anything the first time the plate was passed, drew a revolver and said he must have \$7. On the plate going around the second time he got \$11. Sort of a natural—seven come eleven.

If this cold weather keeps up printers will be going East to get away from the snow, back to the land of sunshine.

Walter Barney, machinist, having lived several years in the Philippines, has decided to lay off until the weather warms up.

Our wishes to members of the chapel and the union are for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

A few weeks ago we mentioned in these columns the activities of a racketeer in the dyeing, cleaning and pressing business. Such is the power of well placed publicity, this same person was apprehended in Alameda, where he was plying his nefarious trade. Our good friend, Judge Otis, has locked up this culprit for a period of thirty days.

We were pleased to see Charles Cantrell come walking into the shop last Friday. Charles can get around very well now without the aid of crutches, but the injured foot is still tender.

Charlie expects to be on the job in about one week's time.

Another "casualty" dropped in to show us how well she has recuperated from her recent upset. Mrs. Eva Stuck, wife of Ira Stuck, foreman, has no outward appearance of recently being in a serious auto smashup. Bruises and contusions have disappeared—the only reminder to date being a few loose teeth, which are rapidly getting back to normalcy.

A recent busy stretch which lasted for about four days increased the force by five extra pairs of hands and completely filled up the slip board. Edward Grady, R. A. Griffin, L. L. Green, J. C. Harper and R. T. Bess each caught a few days while the busy stretch was on.

Tomorrow night, Saturday, December 19, the "Shopping News" organization will gambol and frolic, wine and dine, dance and dip, or what have you, at Marquard's. From the youngest office boy to the ranking executive the affair will be gratis to all.

There was a large attendance at last Sunday's special meeting. The job men responded nobly, and if they will only realize it there is greater need now for their presence at the union meetings than ever before. Let's get behind the officials of the union and give them unstinted moral support! All job men in San Francisco will be interested in the meeting on December 20. Better be there, fellows!

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

All is quiet on the western battle front. But not so, however, east of the Rockies. At a recent meeting of Mailers' Union No. 6, a proposition was introduced in the form of a motion which, if adopted would have prevented any foreman from holding an official position in the union. It is stated the members who introduced this motion have more of a similar nature which they propose to introduce from time to time. Evidently the positions of McArdle et al. in the New York local are not the bed of roses of yesteryear. But then opposition to the powers that be in a local is healthy, for it indicates the local is not a one-man organization, or the victim of dry rot.

Chicago Mailers' Union refused to accept an I. T. U. traveler issued by Milwaukee Mailers' Union, giving as a reason that all work in the Cuneo plant had moved to Philadelphia leaving many men out of work. The Milwaukee local has appealed the case to the Executive Council of the I. T. U.

Boston Mailers' Union has another of those traveling card cases on its hands. Nathan Snyder, who hails from Philadelphia, during the month of May deposited an M. T. D. U. traveler with the Detroit Mailers' Union. Work being slack in the latter local, he at once hied himself to Mt. Clements, Mich., and secured a position as a bellhop, bus boy, or waiter, continuing to pay his dues to the Detroit Mailers' local. Snyder withdrew his card from Detroit Mailers' local, asking that he be given an I. T. U. traveler, which was done, after which he attempted to deposit it with the secretary-treasurer of the Boston Mailers' Union. The latter declined to accept it, and the officers of Boston Mailers' Union protested the issuance of this I. T. U. traveler by the Detroit Mailers' Union. The latter took action by revoking Snyder's card. Snyder has threatened to carry his case into court against Boston Mailers' Union, and the officers of the latter local state they welcome any action Snyder may take.

The members of Mailers' Union No. 6 were assessed 50 cents per week to support the candidacy of Leon Rouse for first vice-president of the I. T. U., and it is stated this assessment will be kept up until the election next May. The records will show that the members of Mailers' Union No. 6 have been the most heavily assessed members of any Mailers' local.

"Daily Racing Form" chapel of Bix Six typos at a recent meeting adopted by unanimous vote a proposition calling for the six-hour day and the five-day week.

To help the unemployed of their trade, New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, "flat-bed pressmen" (who are not affiliated with the newspaper pressmen), at their November meeting voted unanimously for a thirty-hour week with thirty hours' pay to replace the present forty-four hour week. President Conway stated the union had spent more than \$700,000 in unemployment relief and this was "like throwing money out of the window." "We hope," Conway said, "to have two daily shifts. The pressmen would receive an increase of \$1 a week on January 1. The \$12 which we were able to give an unemployed member was not sufficient to keep him and his family."

1932 LICENSE PLATES

New automobile license plates for 1932 will take a top place on the Christmas shopping lists of more than two million California motorists next week. The renewal period opened on Tuesday morning, December 15, and will continue to midnight, January 15. After the expiration of the period motorists driving without new plates will be subject to citation unless they can show evidence of having applied.

FOREST CAMPS ESTABLISHED

Camps have now been established and are in operation in two of the northern California national forests in which single unemployed men will do productive work this winter in return for their food and housing; and more camps are contemplated, particularly in southern California, at an early date, according to a statement made by Regional Forester S. B. Show of the United States Forest Service. Subsistence in the camps is being furnished by the state. Transportation of the men to the camps is being supplied by local municipal agencies. Medical attention is also being supplied from this source. Equipment, bedding and supervision of the work are being furnished by the United States Forest Service. The men are to be employed under competent direction in building fire breaks, clearing roadsides of inflammable material, falling and burning snags and removing other burnable material from valuable stands of timber in the national forests. According to Mr. Show the problems of housing, sanitation, subsistence and clothing for camps of men working in mountain regions during the winter will be solved as fast as possible with the object of increasing the number of men and camps as rapidly as proves feasible.

In northern California one camp of fifty men out of San Francisco is in operation in the Stanislaus National Forest at the old South Fork camp of the mountain division of the San Francisco Hatch Hetchy project. Another similar camp is running at Pinehurst, on the Sequoia National Forest, with men recruited from Fresno.

TRUMPED-UP CASE DROPPED

Judge John Prystalski in Criminal Court in Chicago has granted the motion of the state to strike off with leave to reinstate the conspiracy indictment against the officers of Chicago Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 110, voted six months ago.

The indictment arose out of a controversy between the owners of a hundred small movie houses and the union in reference to the employment of two operators to a booth, the owners claiming that to require them to live up to that provision of the agreement would "ruin them."

Assistant State's Attorney Lounsbury, in making his plea to the court, referred to the bombing of fifteen moving picture houses during the fight. Several of the houses bombed were being operated on a strictly union basis and were attacked because they would not join the lockout. Fake bombings were staged at non-union houses to generate public opinion against the union. The terrorism created caused a tremendous falling off in receipts at all theaters.

UNION LABEL HOSIERY

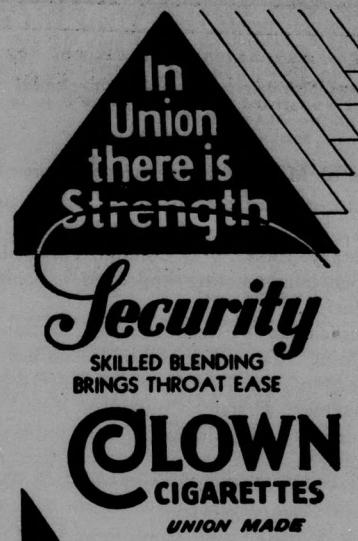
The following brands of full fashioned hosiery are all produced by firms who have signed the National Agreement. All of these firms afford their workers the highest average standard of wages and conditions the industry can now afford. Practically all union made brands can be had wherever you customarily do your shopping and in a wide variety of styles and prices:

Aurora, Best Maid, Brilliant, Emerald Toe, Coral Band, Doris, Esquire (halfhose); Gold Seal, Gotham, Gold Stripe, Granite, Harris, Holeproof, Holyoke, Hollywood, Lehigh, Luxite, McCallum, Merit, Modern Maid, No Mend, Oliver, Onyx Pointex, Phoenix, Propper, Rydal, Tripple Stripe, Titania, Van Raalte.

The Unity Hosiery Mills, of Milwaukee, Wis., the Modern Maid of Langhorne, Pa., the Best Maid Silk Hosiery Company of Quakertown, and the Merit Hosiery Company of Woodhaven Junction, L. I., N. Y., all sell full fashioned silk stockings bearing the union label.

The Esquire brand of men's full fashioned halfhose can be bought with a union label.

Free and fair discussion will ever be found the firmest friend to truth.—George Campbell.



DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Also Ladies' Plain Dresses (silk or wool), or Ladies' Plain Wool Coats Cleaned and Pressed by J. ALLEC SUPERIOR QUALITY

\$1.00

WE CLEAN ANYTHING YOU WEAR AND WE CLEAN THEM WELL

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1548 Fillmore St. Near Geary	40 Powell St. Near Ellis

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 0056.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, December 11

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty. Roll call of officers, all present excepting Secretary John A. O'Connell, excused. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council of December 3, containing account of unemployment conference held in Los Angeles. District Council of Retail Clerks, asking support for Clerks' Union button when making purchases in stores. Information relative to civil service examinations for various positions in Alameda County service.

Referred to Executive Committee—Local Joint Board of Culinary Unions, complaint against Leighton's, Mead's, Cadillac and Leader dairy lunches for violating wage scales. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association, proposed wage scale. From one Mr. Swager, relating to sale of raisin crop of independent growers in Fresno County, for distribution by Red Cross in China.

Referred to Council's Committee for Modification of Volstead Act—Letter from National Committee.

Report of Executive Committee—Controversy between Milk Wagon Drivers and Excelsior Farm Dairy, relative to overtime pay; a conference has been had between parties and differences in course of adjustment. Committee submitted final report on its discussions and conclusions regarding the establishment of shorter work day and shorter working week.

The conclusions of the committee were formulated as follows:

1. This Council and its affiliated unions, as component parts of the American Federation of Labor, are in duty bound to adopt and seek to carry into effect, whenever and wherever found practicable, the policy and practice of the shorter working week and working day, every such undertaking being subject to the laws and regulations of the respective organizations and their higher governing bodies, such as the national or international union, the American Federation of Labor, and the local central and district body.

2. The procedure in any such case in no essential feature is different from that prescribed and to be followed in the ordinary endeavors of an individual union or a group of unions seeking to improve their conditions, through the formulation, adoption, negotiation and enforcement of a new working agreement or wage scale.

3. As the local representative of the American Federation of Labor and exercising purely advisory powers and functions, the San Francisco Labor Council stands ready and willing to co-operate with any local union or group of unions in any movement they may seek to inaugurate for the adoption and enforcement of the shorter working week or shorter work day.

4. On the receipt of an application for advice and assistance on the part of the Council from one or more affiliated unions, the application will be referred to the Council's Executive Committee, to be dealt with and treated as an application for the indorsement of a wage scale or working agreement, and its enforcement or other action deemed advisable under the jurisdiction of the Council, and conformably to the rights, powers, duties, laws and regulations of the various bodies affected.

5. In view of existing conditions of general unemployment and depression of business, it is desirable and necessary that, until normal or bet-

ter times take place, every demand upon employers for the establishment of a shorter working week or shorter work day, or both, in any industry be thoroughly canvassed, and care exercised in the formulation as well as the enforcement of any such demand.

6. As a preliminary to any such contemplated move in any industry or craft it will be of great benefit to all parties involved to conduct a campaign of education and understanding, developing all elements and requirements involved in such an undertaking, and that it be distinctly understood and agreed that the object to be achieved must first be favored and approved by the great majority of all persons directly involved in such undertaking."

Committee expressed a belief that by the faithful adherence to such principles and procedure practical success would ensue in whatever sincere effort be made to make progress in any such endeavor on the part of unions affiliated with the Council.

On motion, Council approved the report.

Reports of Unions—Retail Cleaners and Dyers are engaged in a campaign against unfair cleaning plants, and ask for the patronage of unionized plants. Teamsters No. 85, business slackest in their history; their Joint Council has decided to send out another letter to unions on the boycott of Modesto and Challenge butters, asking for continued activities against these unfair products; have unionized the Yellow Taxicabs of Seattle, Wash.

Trade Union Promotional League reported its recommendations of the store of Rochester Clothing Company.

Secretary pro tem. Henry Heidelberg reported on instructions received by officers at the previous meeting.

Reports of Special Committees—Brother Johnson submitted his observations on the newly formed San Francisco Work Creating Commission, and expressed the hope that it will eventuate in something of general benefit to the unemployed of unions; accepted as progressive. He also reported his observations on the mass meeting held Thursday, December 10, at Fairmont Hotel, under the auspices of the California State Automobile Association, to discuss ways and means of preventing litigation delaying construction of the Golden Gate bridge, and incidents occurring in connection with

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

that meeting; recommended subject-matter be left in hands of officers of the Council; concurred in.

New Business—Moved that salary of the secretary of the Council be increased \$25 a week. Motion carried.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, was invited to address the Council and gave a most interesting and instructive description of the present conditions in China and Japan, especially the organized labor movement in China, an outgrowth of the world war. Gave as the main reason for the difference between efficiency of Japan and helplessness of China in their conditions, that the leaders of Japan, the old Samurai tribe, are entirely unselfish, while those of China are the opposite in the conduct of public affairs and interests.

Receipts—\$501.68. **Expenditures**—\$1647.65.
Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.
Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Sec. pro tem.

CO-OPERATE WITH CULINARY TRADES

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 15, 1931.
To Our Friends in the Labor Movement.

Dear Folks: Once more we tender in behalf of our General Executive Board and the officers and members of the organization our 1931-1932 salutations to you and yours—"The Compliments of the Season," and may the New Year be much brighter and prosperous.

All who cook and serve the public in the catering industry are still our job to organize. With the kind help and co-operation of people like yourself we hope to continue the good work until almost all catering industry employees in the United States and British North America are enrolled under our banner. At the recent American Federation of Labor convention held at Vancouver, B. C., the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor indorse the efforts of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance to organize all hotels and catering establishments within their jurisdiction and call upon all its affiliations when arranging for banquets, functions or patronizing hotels or catering establishments, that they see that said establishments are fair to organized labor and employ members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Thanks are due for the unlimited support that has been given to us by trade unionists and their friends, and particularly to those who occupy official positions in central bodies, and the grand corps of men and women who carry organizers' commissions from the American Federation of Labor, and especially to the editors of the labor press of the country, who have been exceedingly generous in allowing space to us in their publications. Through them a demand has been created for the display of our union house card in catering establishments, and our buttons are worn in houses from one coast to the other. If perchance we should not have a local union in your town, a little help about the creation of one will be greatly appreciated. Our men and women, organized, are not unmindful of the fact that their own success means standing by all other organizations of bona fide unions, and promoting them on every possible occasion. This means living up to our slogan of "Loyalty, Service, Co-operation." We do and shall appreciate your effort in our behalf. Again wishing you and yours a healthy, enjoyable Christmas and glad tidings in the New Year, we are (for our entire staff),

Yours fraternally,
EDWARD FLORE, ROBT. B. HESKETH,
Gen. President. Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

DISCOURSES ON ORIENT

The feature of last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council was an address by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, giving an outline of his experiences and observations gathered in a recent visit to the Orient as a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in Shanghai.

Giving a brief sketch of China's ancient civilization, he compared the weakness of China as a nation with the strength of her present enemy, Japan. "The reason for China's weakness," he said, "lies in the extreme selfishness of her military chiefs, and the reason for Japan's strength is the unselfishness of her leaders. The one puts personal gain above everything; the other places the state first."

Speaking of labor conditions in China, Scharrenberg said the most depressed conditions in the world prevailed there. He attributed this to lack of organization, illiteracy, lack of transportation and too much money wasted on military expenditures. "Ninety per cent of government revenue collected in China goes for military purposes," he said. Forty million children of school age in China were declared to have never seen a school room, and a majority of the population of 450,000,000 were illiterate.

The speaker gave an interesting account of how the experience gained by the 150,000 coolies imported by France during the world war for manual labor behind the trenches had acted as a spur to the awakening of a spirit of hope and ambition among the workers on their return to China. In France they had been treated as human beings, had been well and properly fed for the first time in their lives, had worked reasonable hours and received wages which were undreamed of at home. On their return they discussed among themselves ways and means of bringing about better conditions, which resulted in the formation of labor unions. One result of this was the strike on the water front of Hongkong which entirely tied up the shipping of that great British port. The unions were outlawed by official decree, and considerable disorder resulted. But the workers persisted and won the strike, gaining legal recognition for their unions, increased wages and half pay for the time they were on strike.

Deplorable conditions were found to exist in the factories of the great cities in China, where thousands of girls and young children were employed twelve hours a day for a wage equivalent to 15 to 25 cents American money. It is illegal to employ children under 11 years of age, but Scharrenberg declared his observations led him to believe that a very large percentage of the children employed were considerably under this age. Excellent labor laws have been enacted, but as there is no one to enforce them they are ignored.

On his homeward journey Scharrenberg visited Japan, and had the opportunity of being present at the annual convention of the Japanese Federation of Labor. They were confronted by unemployment, as in America, he said, but their problem was just the opposite of ours. In America the difficulty was that there was too much of everything and no market for the surplus. In Japan there was too little of the products of industry and agriculture. He admired the manner in which the Japanese handled the unemployment situation, especially in the shipping industry. Their ships were all manned by Japanese, and no foreigners were employed—again just the opposite of the American method of employing thousands of aliens on American vessels while American seafaring men walked the streets. He especially condemned the Manning of American army transports with Filipinos, on the insulting excuse that American seamen were given to intemperance.

A PLEA TO YOUTH

Editor Labor Clarion;

To the advanced in years this appeal is not directed. Youth, the hope of the labor salvation calls the appeal. Youth, the future is yours. Be wise; heed its call. As time unrolls the scroll signals increase for you to obey its summons in revival of that spirit which guided labor through the dark of night into the dawn of day. This same tireless spirit born of the impelling motive to balance equities returnable to labor output still lives, still seeks release from chains delaying its message to the sons and daughters of toil.

Right here a persistent question denies silence. It demands broadcast data as to the position and capacity of youth in furthering the aims of organized labor. Consequently the query continues. To whom does the plea point? Answer: To the youth of today and tomorrow. To whom else could it more aptly apply, think you? To youth the future is ahead and it is the future which holds the consummation of organized labor's ideals. To put it in blunt expression, it is in the plea adoption by youth that capacity is measured in displacing obstacles dividing the lines between capital and labor.

Youth, this is your country, not the country of wretched creatures who with hat in hand sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee"—beings who bow to Old Glory and with hidden hand sign deals which rob the poor and lowly and deface the flag in every bow. To youth labor looks to blot from the annals of history these betrayals of trust placed in the hands of those who yet have to learn the distinction between honor and treason. To youth labor looks to end further trampling on the freedom guaranteed in this broad land of plenty and enough for all.

Youth, it is up to you. Sign up in the crusade never at rest till the summit is attained in human contentment and happiness. For after all is said and done what is the meaning of life if it is not happiness? Boys, get in on labor's glorious battle. Be one in making Right rule Might; be one in making this dollar-torn world a better place to live in—the New America.

JACK WILLIAMS.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Last week's meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, held Thursday, December 10, heard a report from Business Agent Nicholas regarding claims for wages and the method of collection, received various routine communications, and adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Golden Gate Ferries Company and its associates in obstructing the building of the Golden Gate bridge and urging Governor Rolph and Mayor Rossi "to call a meeting of state officials and public officials of the district for the purpose of waiting upon the officials of the Golden Gate Ferry Company and of the Southern Pacific Company to request that they cease their opposition to the expressed will of the people in their efforts to stay the necessary and inevitable construction of the Golden Gate bridge."

Representatives of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union were admitted to the meeting and asked assistance of members in calling for the card of their union when having clothing renovated or cleaned. Attention was called to the fact that the Independent Dye Works and Red Front Chain Stores had been placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council.

E. A. Stock, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and A. J. Mooney addressed the meeting. The latter stated that the wage scale adopted by the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors would be paid for labor on the new air base at Sunnyvale.

General President MacDonald reported on the activities of the Work Creating Commission that had been officially approved by Mayor Rossi.

UNFAIR CLEANERS AND DYERS

The following have been placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Works
1745 Howard Street

Red Front Cleaning Stores
(Chain Store System)

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union
No. 17960
Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union
No. 18182

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
\$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy, for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS
Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

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To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNEMANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1931

Assets \$149,118,154.86 Deposits \$143,218,154.86
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds \$5,900,000.00The following accounts stand on the Books at \$1.00 each, viz.:
Bank Buildings and Lots..... (Value over \$2,120,000.00)
Other Real Estate..... (Value over \$312,500.00)
Pension Fund..... (Value over \$745,000.00)MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

CHRISTMAS IS ALMOST HERE

In making holiday purchases union men and women are reminded of the duty of patronizing union-made products wherever possible. When an article of merchandise bears the union label it is a guarantee that it was made under union conditions and that the union scale was paid in its production. In helping other union workers you are helping yourselves. Don't spend money earned under union conditions for the purchase of non-union products. And before you start on a shopping expedition acquaint yourselves with the products of union labor advertised in the

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2940 SIXTEENTH STREET

this
food
question . . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it...that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.



HALE'S
FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workers No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chausseurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.

Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537. Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.